Rosa Parks Visits Oakland Community School

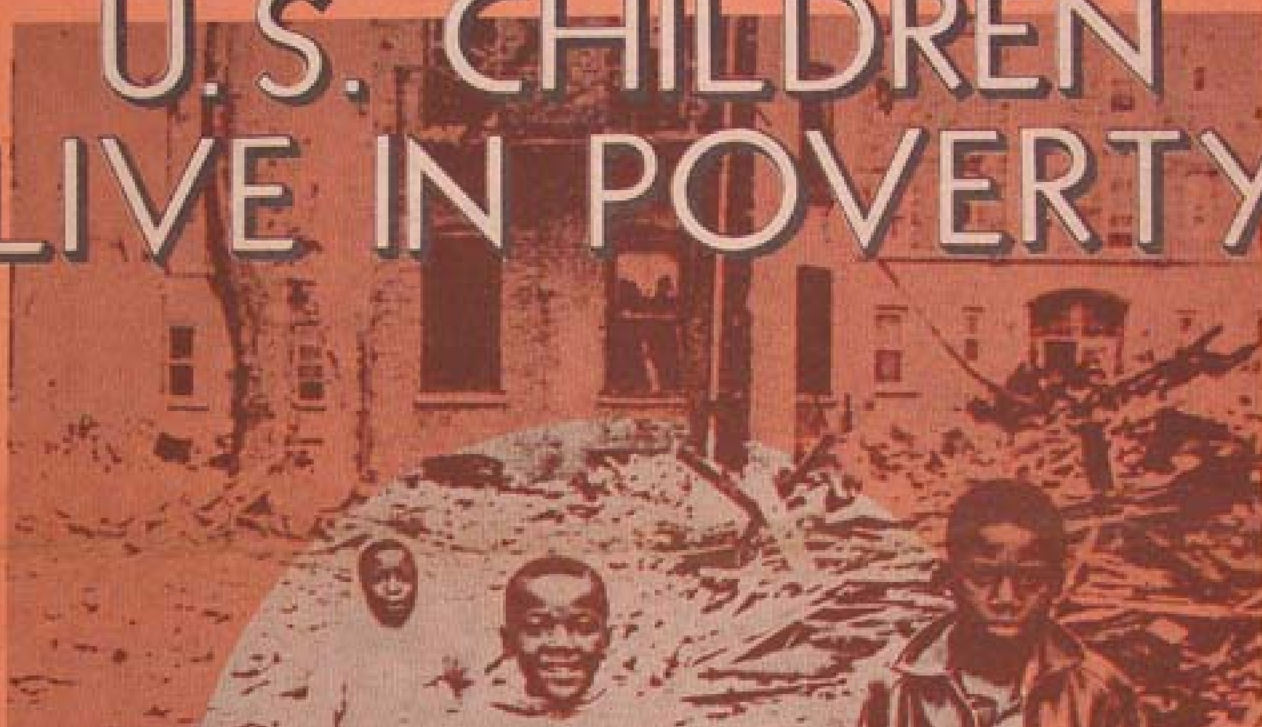
THE BLACK PANTHER
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U.S. CHILDREN LIVE IN POVERTY



Black Panther Newspaper Sabotaged

(Oakland, Calif.) - Delivery of subscribers' copies of the April 21-May 4, 1980 issue of THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service* was delayed two weeks due to negligence by the Oakland Post Office.

The April 21 issue was delivered to the main branch of the post office on Monday, April 21. Normally, the newspaper, which is sent out as second class mail, is mailed within 24 hours after delivery to the post office.

However, on May 5, a postal official called the editorial offices of THE BLACK PANTHER and said that the April 21 issue had been "found" on the postal docks. He said there was no reason why the newspaper should not have been mailed out two weeks earlier.

Upon further investigation by THE BLACK PANTHER, it was learned from Howard White, head of the Oakland Post Office's distribution department, that postal employees had allegedly failed to check the mail dollies and, as a result, THE BLACK PANTHER sat at the post office for two weeks.

Subscribers to THE BLACK PANTHER frequently call the newspaper's editorial offices complaining about the delay in receiving the paper.

The U.S. Postal Service, along with the FBI, CIA, IRS and other federal and police agencies, is currently being sued by the BPP.

New Vandalism at Community Learning Center

(Oakland, Calif.) - Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) was vandalized in late April. It was the second such incident at the East Oakland building in a month and the seventh in the last seven months.

The latest incident involved a break-in of the office of Educational Opportunities Corporation (EOC), the nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation which administers Oakland Community School. The key to the EOC office was stolen, the door opened and office files ransacked. Nothing appeared to have been stolen.



Rosa Parks Visits Oakland Community School

(Oakland, Calif.) - Mrs. ROSA PARKS was warmly greeted by the children of Oakland Community School on May 2 following a play performed by the children depicting Mrs. Parks' arrest on December 1, 1955, when she refused to give up her seat to a White man on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. The incident helped touch off the Southern civil rights movement.

Mrs. Parks, 67, was in the Bay Area, along with well known civil rights activist Septima Clark, for a fundraising program for Highlander Research and Educational Center near Knoxville, Tennessee, one of the few places where Blacks and Whites could meet to discuss the major problems of the 1940's and '50's.

People's Perspective

NEW RANKING FOR BLACK CHESS CHAMPION

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Baraka Shabazz, a Black 14-year-old chess prodigy, now ranks among the top 50 women chess players in the U.S. A recent issue of *Chess Life* magazine ranked Baraka 39th among American women chess players. The young chess champion is badly in need of funds so that she may compete in the July 2-6 annual World Open chess tournament, which will be held in Philadelphia. The World Open is America's largest chess tournament. Anyone wishing to make a tax deductible contribution or wishes to help in ongoing fundraising for Baraka may call (415)469-9866, or contact the Black Panther Party at 638-0195.

DELLUMS BLASTS DRAFT

(Washington, D.C.) - Black Bay Area Congressman Ronald Dellums has forcefully argued against the approval of a measure to finance the return of registration for the draft. Dellums noted that, "Our most precious national measure is the youth of our country. We in the Congress should be about the business of providing them with quality education and effective job training for a constructive career in a peacetime society. We should not be playing conscription roulette with their very lives on the false premise that the 'national security' is at stake."

COPS IMPLICATED IN BLACK'S DEATH

(Tampa, Fla.) - Arthur McDuffie shouted to police, "I give up," but police yanked him from his motorcycle, tore off his helmet and fatally bludgeoned him, a former policeman says. Mark Meier, a prosecution witness granted immunity, testified recently in the trial of five White former Dade County police officers charged in connection with the Black man's death and accused of trying to make it look like an accident. Meier told the jury he had witnessed the beating. He said he was the first to reach McDuffie, a businessman, during a high speed chase through Miami streets on December 17. He testified he aimed his gun at McDuffie and yelled, "freeze." The 33-year-old insurance executive sat on his cycle, he said. Another officer pulled up and yanked McDuffie from the motorcycle, Meier said, then other officers arrived and began clubbing McDuffie with nightsticks and flashlights. On trial are Alex Marrero, charged with second-degree murder; Ira Diggs and Michael Watts, charged with manslaughter; Herbert Evans and Ubaldo Del Toro, charged with trying to cover up the incident.

NO C.I.A. REFORM

(Washington, D.C.) - The Senate Intelligence Committee has given up efforts to pass a comprehensive charter for the CIA, favoring instead a much shorter bill that would remove initial restrictions put on CIA activities in recent years. "To abandon the charter," Jerry Berman of the American Civil Liberties Union said, "is to abandon the (attempt) to put into law clear, strict standards on CIA and FBI investigations, clear oversight (by Congress) over those investigations and civil remedies for those whose rights are violated." The shortened bill reduces to two from eight the number of congressional committees to whom the CIA must report covert actions in advance. The new bill would make disclosure of agents' names a criminal offense punishable by a $50,000 fine and at least five years in jail. The short bill also would reduce significantly the requirement that the CIA must open its files under the Freedom of Information Act. One provision of the defeated charter would have required a special court of federal judges to approve CIA burglary and wiretapping of American citizens abroad.

DENNIS BANKS CHARGED

(Portland, Ore.) - American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks and three other persons again face false charges of illegal possession of dynamite and firearms for an incident five years ago. The U.S. attorney's office decided recently to prosecute following the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reinstatement of the dynamite charges last August. Charged are Banks, 43, his wife, Kamook, 25, Russel Redner, 33, and Kenneth Loud Hawk, 25. All are free on their own recognizance. Banks and his wife live in Davis, California, where he teaches at a Native American and Chicano college.

U.S. CHILDREN LIVE IN POVERTY

"Over 17 million American children live in debilitating poverty, and this incidence of poverty is even more pronounced among non-Whites."

—U.S. National Commission on International Year of the Child

(Washington, D.C.) - The report submitted to President Carter in April by the U.S. National Commission on the International Year of the Child has revealed that American children are suffering from a severe lack of health care, nutritional and educational services.

Among its findings the commission reported:

• Ten million children—one in seven—have no regular source of medical care. Twenty million children under the age of 17, one in every three, have never seen a dentist.

• Thirteen per cent of all 17-year-olds in school are functionally illiterate.

• Mental health services are not available to the majority of children needing them.

In addition, the commission, headed by Jean C. Young, wife of former United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young, found that one million American youth are victims of child abuse and neglect, one million run away from home each year and there are an estimated 5.3 million teenage alcoholics.

Criticizing the U.S. for being "the only industrialized nation that has not adopted the principle of the right to health care for all children," the commission called for the creation of a federal "universal and comprehensive" maternal and child health insurance plan.

Regarding education, the commission charged that public school financing is "inadequate and inequitably distributed" and that the problem of dropouts and truancy is reaching "epidemic proportions" in some areas of the country, "providing further evidence that schools are not meeting the needs of children."

The last issue of THE BLACK PANTHER reported that a federal lawsuit is currently underway in Texas where the parents of 30 undocumented children have sued the state for refusing to fund the education



of the children, whose parents are migrant workers from Mexico.

The Commission on International Year of the Child declared that: "All children who reside in the United States, regardless of immigration or citizenship status, should be entitled to health, education, and social services to meet their basic human needs."

The Carter administration has not announced what it will do to end the abuses suffered by American children.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, issued a report showing that the 1980's will be grim for infants and children in Third World countries. These are some of the findings:

• Of the 100 or so children born every minute in developing countries, 15 will not live to see their first birthday.

• A quarter of the survivors will suffer from malnutrition during the weaning period when their chances of dying will be 30 to 40 times that of a child born in Britain, Europe or North America.

• Adequate medical care will be available to only 10 of every 85 new citizens of the Third World as they pass through their childhood years.

• Measles is still a major killer in developing countries. A child there who contracts the disease is 400 times more likely to die than a child who has measles in an industrialized country.

• Fewer than four of every 10 Third World children will finish elementary school.

The UNICEF report estimates that 200 million young children in developing countries are inadequately nourished. Half of the 15 million children under the age of five who die each year are victims in some way of malnutrition.

The report also says that in 1974, one of the famine years of the 1970's, one-tenth of the amount of grain fed to cattle in the Northern Hemisphere would have made up the Third World's entire shortfall of grain in that hungry year.

In Central America and the Caribbean, where more than half the children are malnourished, half the agricultural land is used to grow crops for export or to feed beef cattle, an inefficient use of grain.□

Fight Against Infant Formula Widens in U.S.

(New York, N.Y.) - The Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT) has initiated a campaign to widen its activities against the use of infant formula within the U.S.

For three years INFACT has led a worldwide boycott of the Nestle Corporation, which manufactures and advocates the use of infant formulas in Third World countries in place of breast-feeding.

But at a recent INFACT meeting, LaDonna Harris, leader of Americans for Indian Opportunity, declared: "The problem of infant formula versus breast-feeding is not limited to Third World countries—it is here and now."

Infant formula has a devastating impact on babies' health. According to Dr. Derrick Jellife of the University of California at Los Angeles, 10 million Third World infants are victimized each year by malnutrition, disease or death directly related to bottle-feeding.

Formula manufacturers employ a wide range of tactics to push their product and to promote widespread use of artificial milk, the *Guardian* reports. Expectant mothers are hit with a media blitz. In hospitals, newborn infants are usually separated from their mothers and launched on a diet of formula milk. The mother is also supplied with free samples and led to doubt the reliability of breast-feeding.

Often she is given lactation suppressant shots without her knowledge. By the time the mother and infant return home, the baby is hooked on formula.

In addition, the formula industry gains favor with hospital personnel by lavishing them with gifts and donating sorely needed medical equipment. The industry deploys "milk nurses," dressed in official-looking uniforms, in hospitals.

Such techniques pay off. Some 93 per cent of formula-fed infants stick with the brand they began with, according to INFACT. One company's training manual concludes, "The importance of hospital selling becomes obvious."

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12 Black Schools Face Closing In Cincinnati

(Cincinnati, Ohio) - In March, school board officials here ordered a projector forcibly removed from their meeting room when a Black parent attempted to display a map locating 12 schools in the Black community. All 12 were recently closed or slated for shutdown or consolidation.

The board's action typified city officials' response to the demands of Cincinnati's Black and poor people over the threatened closing of 18 schools. Most of the six not in Black communities are in poor White neighborhoods.

Intense community pressure has forced city officials to drop plans for closing or consolidating two of the schools in the Black community. But the threat of educational cutbacks for the school system's 55,000 students is still critical. Over 56 per cent of those students are Black and an estimated 19 per cent are poor Whites.

The school crisis here is similar to that in other cities. The board of education is faced with dwindling resources, declining enrollments, a series of failed tax levies, city government give-aways in the form of tax abatements, corporate tax dodges and a desegregation suit that has dragged on for years.

As in other cities, the board has also chosen to shift the burden to the poor, minorities and school employees. The last 10 years have seen a long series of school closings, layoffs and cutbacks in basic educational services.

At the same time, the board has sponsored a highly publicized network of "alternative schools" such as the elite School for Creative and Performing Arts to draw Black or

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NAVY CONDUCTS GERM WARFARE TESTS IN OAKLAND BLACK COMMUNITY

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Caution," reads the sign outside the laboratory's "hot lab." "Biohazard. Infectious agents. Restricted area. Hazard restriction: scrapie, plague, histoplasma, coccidiodides, immitis, herpe simplex."

Something very ominous is going on at the Naval Biosciences Laboratory in West Oakland. Piercing the veil of secrecy that envelops the operation is not easy; but what has been revealed is a very ugly possibility, one mentioned more and more frequently these days: ethnic weapons research, writes Vivian Raineri in *Peoples World*.

Such research, or any other bacteriological weapons activity is, of course, outlawed by international convention. While no one has admitted such research is being conducted at the lab here, one thing is clear. On April 4, a Black security guard, Elie Magee, was fired amid a controversy over how he contracted a disease that would be a deadly weapon against Black and Filipino people. The affliction, coccidiodides, was being tested at the time the guard became ill.

With the knowledge that the Navy is testing or experimenting with coccidiodides, that disease can now be added to the list of afflictions the U.S. military researched in the San Francisco Bay Area over the past 30 years. The disease is an airborne spore that lodges in the lungs of the victim and produces pneumonia-like symptoms.

Two similar bacteria, bacillus globigii and serratia, were used in 1950 as part of secret tests in which the spores were released over the city of San Francisco.

Coccidiodides, known as "Valley Fever," infects all races and ethnic groups at about the same rate, especially in the vast Central Valley of California. However, Blacks and Asians, especially Filipinos, are more prone to suffer illness from the infection in a more severe and complicated form than are others.

Valley fever is at least 10 times more harmful to Blacks than Whites and as much as 100 times more harmful to Filipinos than Whites.

Lab officials say the current cocci research is to develop an oral remedy for the disease.

Magee insists he contracted valley fever at the Navy lab. His duties required him to enter and patrol the lab four times a night five nights a week. "My nose was within inches of the disease," he said. "But I was never properly trained. I didn't know until after I had it how you contracted the disease. I didn't know you could get it just by breathing."

Naval lab officials and officials of the University of California School of Public Health, which administers the West Oakland research for the Navy, deny Magee was infected at the lab. They cite "reports"—denied by Magee—that he took a vacation trip to Mississippi last July and passed through the Southwest or the California Central Valley, where they claim Magee contracted the disease.

These alleged reports, including their reportage by the press, were cited by lab commanding officer Capt. James Pribnow as part of scientific evidence to support official conclusions in a letter to Oakland Congressman Fortney H. Stark. The letter claims that Magee "received adequate safety training commensurate with his responsibility."

"My responsibility was the security of the lab at night," Magee said. "Before I got sick, I had a perfect record. About a year before I got sick, Captain Pribnow gave me a letter of commendation for outstanding work."

Magee was fired for refusing a "direct order" to enter the hot lab after he was already sick from the disease. Not recovered then or still, Magee spent three weeks in Oakland's Kaiser Hospital and another three and a half months going back and forth three times a week for 10-hour sessions. He received a total of 47 slow, painful intravenous injections of amphoterian-B, the only known treatment for cocci.

On March 28, with the decision to get rid of Magee already made, a new regulation kept guards out of the lab completely, changing the location of hot lab key stations from inside to outside the lab.

Magee's job description had called for inspection of all hot lab spaces. The only requirement and instruction was to wear a gown and slippers and to wash his hand with a sterilizing solution on leaving the lab. He was responsible for watching for fire hazards, equipment failure and any other hazards.

Magee's is only the second recorded case of Valley Fever in Alameda County in the past two years. His attorney, Oliver Jones, legal counsel for the NAACP, has demanded an investigation.

First, there is Magee's case and lab safety standards. "It is not our intention to allow him to be used as a scapegoat."

Secondly, Jones said, "We want to know what else is going on in there and what danger it may pose to the Black community."

Safety Laws For Workers Under Attack

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The AFL-CIO is mounting a major nationwide campaign to block attacks by several U.S. senators on the 10-year-old Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).

Howard D. Samuel, president of the AFL-CIO industrial union department, said Senator Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania and three other senators, including Alan Cranston of California, have "launched a devastating attack on OSHA that represents a dramatic retreat from the commitment to workers' health and safety made by Congress when the measure was enacted in 1970."

Among other things, Samuel said, a proposed revision in the Occupational Health and Safety Act by Schweiker would exempt 90 per cent of all businesses, regardless of size, from OSHA safety inspections.

Senate Bill 2153, the "OSHA Improvement Bill," threatens to take an already inadequate agency and leave it virtually useless.

S.B. 2153 makes a long list of conditions, any one of which would grant an employer "exempt" status under the law. An exempted employer would have to admit OSHA inspectors into his plant only after an on-the-job accident which was serious enough to put a worker in the hospital or in the morgue. Even in these cases, OSHA would have to confine its investigation to the accident in question and the department where it occurred, making preventative measures all but impossible.

No exempt employer could be visited by OSHA without advance warning—allowing plenty of time for a cosmetic cleanup.

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Black Women Workers Lead Strike Against Miss. Company

(Laurel, Miss.) - By most accounts, the owners of Sanderson Farms here should be under criminal indictment.

Work conditions at their chicken processing plant are so bad that one employee lost an unborn child. Another suffered permanent damage to a limb. Still others are repeatedly harassed sexually. The Sandersons' casualty list is high.



Laurel, Mississippi chicken plant workers on the picket-line.

But right now, Sanderson Farms workers are demanding only one thing—collective bargaining. And for over a year they have been on the picket-lines defending their right to a union, the *Guardian* reports.

On May 17, supporters from across the nation are scheduled to converge here to uphold the workers' demands. The protest will target both work conditions at the plant and the racism of the White community.

Sanderson Farms has continued operations through the use of scab labor. The union, International Chemical Workers (ICW) Local 882, nonetheless believes that the strike can be won if enough pressure is brought on the city and Sanderson.

When the plant's 200 workers walked out, 85 per cent were Black and almost all were women. Their working conditions were typical for thousands of Southern workers.

For one, they had no regular quitting time. Refusal to work overtime meant that an employee would be counted absent for the day; three absences in 60 days meant termination. "I've seen people beg to go home after eight hours and they wouldn't let them," says a worker.

People were also penalized for absences due to such causes as having to take a sick child to the doctor. Worker Alice Musgrove says, "One of my children called to tell me one day that another of my children was sick. They didn't tell me right away. When I said I was going home, because I had lost one child when I was working on another job, the foreman said I shouldn't be so concerned."

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"THEY WALK AROUND LIKE ZOMBIES"

BLACK WOMEN DRUGGED AT GEORGIA PRISON

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Tranquilizers and potent anti-psychotic drugs are routinely used to subdue women inmates who resist prison abuse at the state institution at Hardwick, former inmates say.

Past inmates of the Georgia Women's Correctional Institution also charge that the predominantly Black prisoners can easily secure prescriptions for tranquilizers after 10-minute, superficial examinations by Central State Hospital psychiatrists.

Five former prisoners said inmates had only to complain of "nerves" or fake irrational behavior to obtain prescriptions for daily doses of powerful tranquilizers.

A confidential report, submitted to the Department of Offender Rehabilitation in 1979, warned of "dire consequences" unless changes were made in the handling of drugs at the 400-inmate facility near Milledgeville.

Corrections officials have compared the prison to a women's "college campus," citing its architecture and landscaping. But former inmates described a world populated by sedated prisoners.

Earlier this month, a $2.5 million federal lawsuit was filed by Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Rogers



charging that careless handling of potent anti-psychotic drugs caused the death of their 27-year-old daughter last year. The couple contends prolixin and other behavior-modifying drugs were administered to Linda Rogers against her will.

A coroner's inquest ruled Rogers committed suicide by striking herself hard enough on the throat to produce a heart attack.

"I'm positive Linda died as a result of the drugs she was taking," one ex-prisoner said. "She felt suffocated. When you have reactions from drugs, your tongue rolls back and you can't close your mouth."

Another inmate who knew Rogers said she had "seen a lot of women there strung out like that. I've seen plenty of girls walking just like Linda was walking—like a zombie."

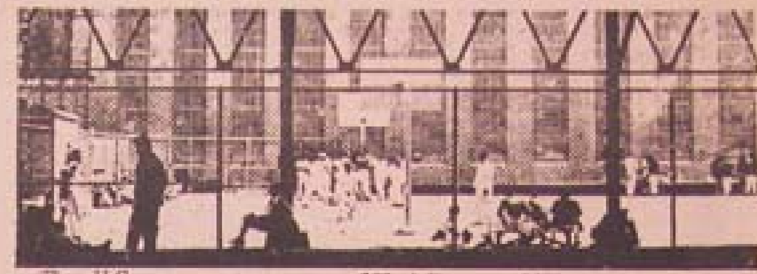
Because the ex-inmates interviewed were all in various stages of probation or parole, they refused to allow use of their names.

Members of the prison's medical staff refused to comment on medical conditions there, citing pending litigation over Rogers' death.

Former inmates said several women prisoners had adverse reactions to potent anti-psychotic drugs, including twisted mouths, swollen joints, rigid limbs and an inability to hold the tongue in place.

E. LaVerne Ford, a former warden who left the prison in 1975, said she grew alarmed by the amount of tranquilizers prescribed without adequate psychiatric counseling while there.

Dessie Woods, a 34-year-old Black woman who is serving a 22-year prison term for killing an armed White rapist, is incarcerated at the Georgia Women's Correctional Institution.□



The U.S. government, spent $25 billion in 1979 on prison construction and useless law "enforcement" programs.

More And More Prisons Being Built In U.S.

". . .The textbooks on criminology like to advance the idea that prisoners are mentally defective. There is only the merest suggestion that the system itself is at fault. Penologists regard prisons as asylums. . .But what can we say about these asylums since none of the inmates are ever cured. Since in every instance they are sent out of the prison more damaged physically and mentally than when they entered. . . ."

—George Lester Jackson
Field Marshal
Black Panther Party

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The U.S. government spent $25 billion in 1979 to deter crime. Since 1968, there has been an unprecedented increase in the construction of new prisons in this country. A recent edition of *Architecture for Justice*, published by the American Institute of Architects, reported that 726 new federal, state and local prisons and jails are currently under construction or proposed.

In 1968, Congress passed the Lyndon Johnson administration's repressive Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. In 1970 the budget for the federal Bureau of Prisons was $93 million. Today, it is $337 million.

California Governor Jerry Brown has proposed that the state build 10 new prisons to relieve overcrowded conditions—at a cost of over one billion dollars.

Events in New Mexico (scene of a major inmate rebellion in February of this year) bear striking similarities to developments in California.

Several years ago the New Mexico legislature, like that in California, adopted a "get tough on criminals" posture, thereby increasing rates of commitments and sentence lengths. Many nonviolent men who had committed crimes against property were swept into prisons, creating the resulting overcrowded conditions. Likewise, in the last five years, California has witnessed nearly a 90 per cent increase in the annual new commitments to the state's prisons.

The largest increase in California commitments has been for property offenses, such as auto theft, burglary and theft. In 1975, violent offenses accounted for 49 per cent of new commitments to the corrections department; property offenders comprised 30 per cent of those newly sent to prison. Last year, violent crimes made up 44 per cent of new admissions and property offenses were up to 37 per cent of the new commitment group.

Nearly 70 per cent of the inmates at Santa Fe were members of racial minority groups. Latinos comprised 58 per cent of the prison population—far in excess of their proportion in New Mexico's general population.

Since 1968, the minority population of California's prisons has doubled from 30 per cent to more than 60 per cent. Minorities comprise nearly 30 per cent of California's general population.

Two years ago, a correctional masterplan for New Mexico concluded that overcrowding was inevitable unless changes occurred in the state's "get tough" sentencing policies. It suggested that more alternatives to incarceration be developed.

California's prisons are already over capacity and the rise in new commitments means that the situation will only get worse. The California Legislature has recently commissioned three studies to examine sentencing policies, housing options for the prison population and alternatives to incarceration.□

Federal Inmates Can Sue Prison Officials

(Washington, D.C.) - The Supreme Court has ruled that the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment gives federal prisoners or their survivors a direct right to bring suits for damages against prison officials on charges of mistreatment.

The 7-to-2 decision rejected the government's argument that such suits should be limited to the specific requirements of federal law. The court held that the mother of a federal prisoner who died from medical malpractice was not restricted to suing under the Federal Tort Claims Act, significantly expanding the category of constitutional rights that individuals can invoke directly in suits against government officials.

Nine years ago, in the Bivens case, the court ruled that individuals could sue federal agents directly under the Fourth Amendment for violations of the constitutional prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure. Last year, in Davis v. Passman, a sex discrimination suit against a member of Congress, the court extended the Bivens principle to suits brought directly under the Fifth Amendment's equal protection guarantee.

In a recent opinion by Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr., the court extended the Bivens' principle to the Eighth Amendment despite the government's contention that the tort claims act provided adequate relief.

"Plainly," Justice Brennan wrote, the tort claims act "is not a sufficient protector of the citizens' constitutional rights." He said that Bivens-type suits, unlike suits under the tort claims act, permit the plaintiff to have a jury trial and to seek punitive damages.

Meanwhile, conservative South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond is leading opposition to an inmate rights bill he claims is "objectionable and dangerous" to the rights of state governments.

It would give the federal government broader authority to intervene in fighting abuses in state institutions. Supporters say it is badly needed to stop mistreatment, particularly of mental patients.

The bill won 55-36 Senate passage in February, but a new vote is required because slight changes were made when House and Senate negotiators ironed out differences in versions passed by the two houses.□

SUPPORT GROWS FOR RECALL OF MARIO BARSOTTI

ACTIVIST BLACK LAWYER RUNS FOR BERKELEY JUDGE

(Berkeley, Calif.) - "If anyone ever believed that the U.S. Constitution is dead, all they need to do is walk into the courtroom of Mario Barsotti. The Constitution is lying in state there.

"Barsotti says that a person must prove that he or she should receive bail. He doesn't understand that once a landlord has filed an eviction notice, the duty of the tenant to pay rent ceases. He is not sensitive to the fact that poor people cannot afford lawyers.

"We cannot afford two more years of a Reagan thinker like Mario Barsotti."

The speaker, attorney Len W. Holt, is running for Berkeley-Albany municipal court judge, a position now held by Barsotti, who faces recall in the upcoming June 3 elections. Over 14,000 Berkeley and Albany residents have signed a petition urging Barsotti's removal. The recall campaign was initiated by the Party of Justice, a coalition of poor and working people led by the White Panther Party. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, February 25-March 9, 1980.)

Holt, a 51-year-old Black attorney who once defended Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., believes that poor people charged with crimes in the Berkeley-Albany area have been denied justice by Barsotti. He has several ideas for bringing justice to the local municipal courts.

"Free literature should be prepared and given to the community explaining the court system and the legal rights of citizens. The courts should be made more accessible to the people. Night court should be expanded for the benefit of working people," Holt told THE BLACK PANTHER in a recent interview. (Presently, only traffic cases are heard in night sessions of the Berkeley-Albany municipal court.)

Holt is critical of the high cost of attorney's fees. "Lawyers, for the most part, have



LEN W. HOLT, candidate for Berkeley-Albany municipal court judge.

priced themselves out of the market. As a result a lot of people are going to have to represent themselves," he said.

If he is elected judge, Holt said he will ask "every lawyer in Alameda County to volunteer to handle one case free of charge each year. If I make such a request," the Black attorney said, "other judges would be under pressure to join me."

A lawyer for 23 years, Holt has practiced law in the Bay Area since 1968. Prior to that, he had a long and distinguished career as an attorney for the civil rights movement, handling cases for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, NAACP, CORE and other Black and poor people's organizations.

His argument before the U.S. Supreme Court led to the abolishment of the poll tax as a requirement for voting in Southern states. He has argued seven cases before the nation's high court.

Georgia state senator Julian Bond says of Holt:

"Our association over the last 17 years—back to the dark days in this region (the South) when you stood almost alone as a lawyer, legal advisor, strategist and participant—lets me know that you were tested and tried and tempered and emerged a lifetime fighter for the rights of the downtrodden. . . ."

Holt is currently chief counsel for the San Francisco-based Eviction Defense Center and the Public Interest Educational Law Center.

A graduate of Howard University Law School where he finished first in his class, Holt is the author of two books about the civil rights movement, *An Act of Conscience* and *The Summer That Never Ended*.

Support for the recall of Barsotti continues to grow. Among those who have endorsed Holt's candidacy are Oakland City Council member Wilson Riles, Jr.; Paul Harris, president of the National Lawyers Guild and former attorney for Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton; Florence McDonald, member of the Berkeley City Council; Anna De Leon, member of the Berkeley School Board; J. Tony Serra, former attorney for Huey Newton; and the Alameda County chapter of the Peace and Freedom Party. □

Black Woman Named To Head Calif. Prisons Faces Right-Wing Opposition

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Conservative legislators are expected to block the appointment of a Black woman as director of the California Department of Corrections (CDC).

Last month, Governor Jerry Brown appointed Ruth Rushen, a former member of the state Board of Prison Terms, to replace Jiro Enomoto, whom Brown fired, as head of the state's 12 prisons and other penal institutions.

The appointment of Rushen, 55, an ex-Los Angeles probation officer, must be confirmed by the California Senate. An administrative aide to one state senator was quoted as saying concerning her appointment, "I feel the senator is of a mood to take a long, cold look at that particular appointment."

If Rushen is confirmed as CDC head, she would be the first Black and the first woman to hold the job.

Enomoto, 54, had served as CDC director since 1975, when he was appointed to the post by Brown. Enomoto, who is a Japanese-American, protested that he could not be removed from his job unless charges were filed against him. He unsuccessfully sought a court order that would have required a hearing on his dismissal.

Brown has not publicly criticized Enomoto. The governor's press secretary said it "has been a policy of this office to change high officials every so often, to keep up morale."



RUTH RUSHEN, new head of California prisons.

The *Los Angeles Times* reported that Howard Way, an ex-Republican state senator who serves in the Brown administration as secretary of the newly created Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, was dissatisfied with Enomoto's administrative performance. (Way controls both the CDC, which handles adults convicted of crimes, and the Department of the Youth Authority, which handles younger people who are imprisoned.)

Meanwhile, Rushen has already come under vicious media attack. *San Francisco Examiner* columnist Guy Wright, criticizing the new CDC director for a controversial decision she made in 1976 as a member of the parole board, claimed, ". . . the fact that Rushen has never run so much as a calaboose is valid reason to question her appointment." □

Black Man Wins Fight Against Landlord

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A longtime Black civil rights activist recently won $8,000 in damages from a White slumlord here.

"We have slumlords operating for speculation purposes in the San Francisco Mission district," William Shuford told THE BLACK PANTHER in an interview following his court victory last month. "They think Black people do not have the intelligence to stand up for their rights. I showed them they are wrong," he said.

Shuford, who is a close friend of Huey P. Newton, moved into the downstairs apartment at 1211 South Van Ness last October. When he leased the apartment in August, the owner of the building agreed to make certain repairs Shuford requested.

The day Shuford moved in, his living room couch was completely soaked due to a leak coming from an upstairs apartment.

"Things went from bad to worse," Shuford said. As a result, he began withholding his rent on November 1, 1979.

Convinced that the building was in violation of city health and building codes, Shuford asked the San Francisco Department of Public Works and the Department of Public Health to investigate the Van Ness premises. Inspectors found that the building was in violation of city code, and notified the landlord.

Through his attorney, Shuford notified the landlord that he wished to settle the dispute informally. However, the landlord notified the landlord that he wished to settle the dispute informally. However, the landlord failed to respond, and on December 11, Shuford filed a lawsuit seeking payment for damages to his personal property. The landlord filed an eviction suit against Shuford.

A trial was held, with the jury awarding Shuford $8,000 in damages. □

Editorial

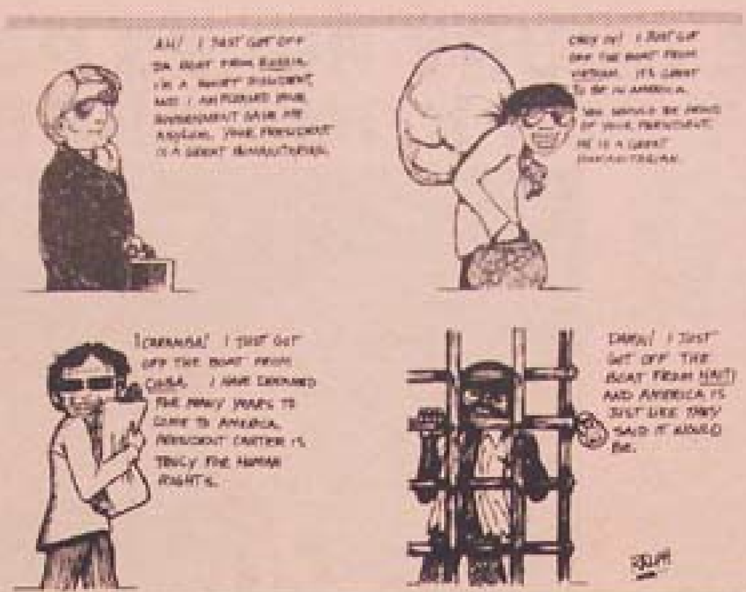
UNEMPLOYMENT, THE DRAFT AND WAR

The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing $13.3 billion to re-establish the Selective Service System and requiring some four million 19- and 20-year-old men to register for the draft. Failure to register would carry a maximum penalty of a $10,000 fine and five years in prison.

California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, who strongly opposes the legislation which must now be approved by the Senate, said:

"The lessons of recent American history ought not to be so quickly forgotten. If there had been no peace-time draft during the Kennedy-Johnson era, the government might never have become involved in the disastrous, imperial adventures in Southeast Asia. The American people would never have granted permission to the war-makers to fill the graves . . . around the country with the bodies of their young sons."

The New Cold War hysteria being promoted by the Carter administration comes at a time when unemployment is continuing to rise, with no end in sight. As a result, Black, Spanish-speaking, Native American and poor White people have been forced to join the armed services in increasing numbers. According to military recruiters in Michigan, army enlistments in the state have risen 230 per cent since October, 1979.



The vast majority of poor people who are joining the armed services without being formally drafted are, nevertheless, joining involuntarily. The present economic depression in America has forced them to seek military employment in order to survive. In essence, the depression has "drafted" poor people into the military.

Registration is the first step toward reinstitution of the draft. It is a preliminary move by the government to launch a war in the Middle East or Persian Gulf—a war which would cause the deaths of hundreds of thousands of our young men. (A recent study done by the Selective Service System showed that 650,000 people could be registered and inducted into the armed services within 124 days of a declaration of war, as opposed to 117 days if registration were achieved prior to a war declaration.)

Over 17 million American youth are living in poverty, the majority of them non-Whites. Ten million do not receive regular medical treatment. Thirteen per cent of all 17-year-olds in school are functionally illiterate. The majority of children who need mental health care are unable to secure it.

Jimmy Carter has made it very clear that the U.S. will not hesitate to protect its "interests" abroad. But what aboutthe interests of our children here at home? There is no justification as to why the richest, most technologically advanced country in the world has starving and illiterate children.

UNITE

The American people must unite across political, racial and sexual lines to prevent this country's involvement in another foreign war. We must demand that our "elected" officials cut back military spending and thereby increase funds badly needed for what few human need programs the government does provide. We must demand that job training programs be created for our youth so that they are not forced to resort to the military as the employer of last resort.

As long as the national budget and national priorities focus on war and "defense," unemployment and poverty will continue to increase in America. We must not allow our children, too many of whom are already starving, to give their lives to help the U.S. government continue to dominate the people of the Third World.□

COMMENT:

"On Company Business" Exposes C.I.A. Corruption

Former President Nixon claims in a forthcoming book that America's choice could soon be one between "surrender and suicide, red or dead."

This is the language of cold war fever, and cold war fever is what's sweeping the country. And as the bandwagon cranks up, the CIA swiftly regains its cherished position of autonomy.

The Senate Intelligence Committee's proposed charter bill limiting the secrecy of CIA activities has been hurriedly shelved in favor of a far less constrictive proposal which, allegedly, would allow cutbacks in the Freedom of Information Act, penalties for disclosing the identities of CIA operatives, and less reporting to Congress on covert activities.

In other words, the CIA is about to get something very close to a free hand.

At a time like this, informed perspectives on the CIA's history and methods of operation are critically needed. In place of blind trust, we need the actual facts of the CIA's track record. Moreover, an assessment of such facts could well lead to a startlingly different viewpoint of U.S. foreign policy.

To return to Nixon: in his book *The Real War* he writes, "Soviet expansionist pressure has been relentless. Moscow has fomented revolutions in Latin America, Asia and Africa . . . it has trained guerrillas, disrupted elections . . . sponsored coups and imprisoned dissidents."

An unbiased examination of the CIA's involvement in an assortment of foreign affairs bluntly documents a differing side of the story. The U.S. government has created not revolutions but counterrevolutions in Latin America, Asia and Africa; the U.S. has trained not guerrillas but dictators and torturers.

From a CIA perspective, these are not lives that have been manipulated but markets. Revolutionary governments have a habit of nationalizing their native resources; the multinationals lose their business; the cheap labor pools dry up; and the foreign markets are no longer exploitable.

There have been few enough sources for the truth of the CIA's history—a handful of revelatory exposes by disenchanted ex-agency members; isolated stories released to the press during the congressional investigations in the mid-70's of CIA wrongdoings; disclosure of past links between the CIA and organized crime resurrected during the current hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence regarding its proposed charter bill.

But a new source, one which has taken the fragments of information available on the CIA and organized them into a cohesive whole, offering a point by point overview of the CIA's covert activities and their consequences since its inception in 1947, has become available. The source is a film titled *On Company Business*.

On Company Business telescopes 150 hours of newsreel and news archive footage researched and collected with 50 hours of interviews into a comprehensive three-hour documentary. Interviews with former CIA employees range from accountants to directors, contact agents, ambassadors, and even hired mercenaries.

Dissident former agents John Stockwell, Victor Marchetti and Philip Agee likewise have their say. (Agee, the man without a country, gives a final interview from on board a ship, sporting a red button reading "I am a security risk.")

What comes out clearly in the film is the capability of agency leaders to distance themselves from any questions of personal morality. Agency activities are systematic, so heavily depersonalized, that such activities as tortures, for example, in Brazil or Iran trained by the CIA, can be carefully ignored.

It's not, after all, as though we ourselves were behaving in a less than civilized manner. As a victim of torture interviewed in *On Company Business* explains, "This is not the work of sick minds. It's only the most effective way for the system to function."

The Public Broadcasting System, which plans to air *On Company Business* in three segments on May 9, 16, and 23, calls it "perhaps the most important film we've ever shown." Film director Allan Francovitch comments:

"I made this film as both a political weapon and an educational tool. Everything the CIA does is secret for a very specific reason. If the American people knew what was really going on, they wouldn't stand for it."

(The above article was written by Marina Hirsch.)□

SUPREME COURT RULES POLICE MUST HAVE WARRANT FOR HOME ARREST



At-Large Election System Violates Poor People's Rights

Huey P. Newton's Appeal Delayed

Reproductive Freedom Focus of Fight Over Federally Funded Abortions



Wreckage from C-130 and helicopter in Dash-i-Kavir desert where U.S. commando raid to "rescue" hostages in Iran ended in disaster.

U.S. PLANNED TO OVERTHROW KHOMEINI IN IRAN

(Washington, D.C.) - The Carter administration planned to foment a coup in Iran to keep Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini from power.

The *New York Times* reported recently that in January 1979, Air Force Gen. Robert Huyser was sent to Tehran to investigate the possibility of organizing a military task force to back the puppet government named by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi just before he was deposed. However, Iran's military collapsed before the plans could be carried out.

The report, said the *Times*, was based on conversations with "senior administration officials."

In a related development, the *Washington Quarterly*, in a study of the period just before the shah's overthrow, said national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and the National Security Council favored showing U.S. support for a strong military stance by the shah, but the State Department favored letting the shah go into exile and backing a government it felt would be controlled by Western-oriented politicians. At the time, Huyser was an aide to then-NATO chief Gen. Alexander Haig and a former adviser to the shah's military. The *Times* said. Huyser was sent to Iran January 3, 1979, when the government of Shahpour Bakhtiar, the shah's hand-picked prime minister, was near collapse.

"The White House ordered General Huyser to develop contingency plans for a coup in the event that revolutionary forces appeared to be toppling the Bakhtiar government," the *Times* said it was told by the unnamed senior administration officials.

Haig resigned from his post a few days later, partly in opposition to the selection of a military man for a political job, said the newspaper.

After the shah went to Egypt in mid-January, Huyser reported to Carter and Brzezinski a coup could be staged on short notice, the sources said.

"The purpose was to install a military government that would keep Ayatollah Khomeini and his supporters from dominating Iranian politics."

However, events moved too swiftly, and Khomeini returned February 1 to a rousing welcome. Bakhtiar's government was collapsing and Iranian troops and officers were deserting to Khomeini by the thousands.

Administration officials "recognized the disintegration of the military effort to block Ayatollah Khomeini," the *Times* reported. Huyser left Iran the next day.

In Tehran, Iran's *Pars* news agency subsequently published what it said was a secret White House memo indicating that the U.S. was holding consultations with the shah even after his overthrow in an "American plot" against Iran.

Pars said the memo was written by Brzezinski and addressed to Secretary of State Vance on August 6, 1979.

Meanwhile, the charter flight that carried the deposed shah from Panama to Egypt was arranged at the request of White House counsel Lloyd Cutler, the *Boston Sunday Globe* reported.

The *Globe* recently said that an old friend of Cutler's arranged the March 23 trip on a jet chartered from Evergreen International Airlines, a Newberg Oregon company that reportedly has links to the CIA.

Bruce G. Sundlan, chairman of the board of Executive Jet

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Zimbabwe's U.N. Envoy Details Reconstruction Plans

On April 18, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) officially assumed control of the newly independent nation of Zimbabwe.

What kind of changes will the transfer of power from the White minority to the Black majority mean? ZANU's chief representative to the United Nations, Tirivafi Kangai, gave some insights at a press conference held in San Francisco in March.

A majority of our refugees are in Mozambique—over 140,000.

The British said that, for logistical reasons, they were not able to let most of them in Zimbabwe before the February elections. Maybe they didn't want them to vote for ZANU!

The refugees need to be resettled. Most of their homes were destroyed during the war, so we have to construct houses in the rural areas. Roads, schools and health clinics have to be rebuilt. There are also refugees who fled from the countryside to the urban areas, where they became "squatters." They too have to be resettled, in their old homes.

We need assistance from many countries and organizations to resettle our refugees and rebuild Zimbabwe. We hope there won't be any strings attached.

Some of Zimbabwe was destroyed by U.S. bombers and helicopters. That is public knowledge. Therefore, it is proper that the U.S. should be involved in assisting our new government, unconditionally.

South Africa has indicated that it would attack Zimbabwe to protect its interest.

That is not surprising to us. South African troops have been in Zimbabwe since 1964.

Throughout our war for national liberation we have been encountering South African troops. South African troops acted as commanders and pilots in the Rhodesian Army. So we did not defeat the Smith regime alone in Zimbabwe, we also defeated South Africa.

Some of its troops are still in Zimbabwe. Negotiations are going on now. We are saying that South African troops that are either integrated into the Rhodesian Army, or there as distinct units, should quit Zimbabwe, mercenaries included.

We have to develop more cooperation politically, economically and militarily—with other inde-

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Campaign Mounts To Free Black S. African Leader

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - New pressures in South Africa are focusing on a drive to free imprisoned Black leader Nelson Mandela, head of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

Mandela has been imprisoned for over 10 years at the notorious penal colony for political prisoners on Robben Island off Cape Town.

More than 42,000 persons here have signed petitions calling for the release of Mandela, 61. A lawyer by training, Mandela has been serving a life sentence since 1964.

The drive for his release was started by the *Johannesburg Post*, whose Black editor, Percy Qoboza, wrote that Mandela, who "stands head and shoulders above all our other leaders," should be freed to begin "a serious era of negotiation that will bring peace to our land."

Otherwise, Qoboza wrote, South Africa will face internal strife that would makethe 14-year year-long Rhodesian armed struggle "look like a tea party."

"Prime Minister" Pieter Botha was booed and hissed recently when students at the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa's most prestigious White school, challenged the continued detention of Mandela and were told by Botha that the Black leader was an "arch Marxist" supporting violent revolution.

Support for the "Free Mandela" campaign comes also from hundreds of White students at the more progressive English-speaking Witwatersrand University and by the South African Council of Churches, whose membership is multiracial.

Among Blacks, response to the campaign has highlighted the fact that despite attempts by the government to obliterate Mandela's influence by a ban on printing his picture, he is still revered among Blacks.

Winnie Mandela is a banned person like her husband. She was served with a government banning order nearly three years ago and was banished from her home in the Johannesburg "township" of Soweto to Brandfort, a remote town in the Orange Free State. She had to receive special permission to visit her lawyers in Johannesburg.

Nelson Mandela, a former herdboy in his home area of Transkei, was destined to become chief of the Tembu, the biggest tribe in that area.

But he rebelled against the training for chieftainship. He attended the Black university of Fort Hare and the University of

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HAITIAN REFUGEE CRISIS EXPOSES U.S. HYPOCRISY

(Port-au-Prince, Haiti) - The screws of repression are once more being tightened in Haiti, where nine-tenths of the 5.5 million people live in abject poverty after 23 years under the rule of the Duvalier family.

From his white wedding-cake presidential palace, Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier, the 28-year-old president-for-life, rules like any ancient despot over a Black population whose average per capita income is about $400. Forty-five per cent of Haitians are unemployed and two-thirds are illiterate. Their country is one of the 25 poorest in the world.

Duvalier owes his power to his father, the infamous "Papa Doc," whose name became synonymous with the cruelty and murder of his dreaded secret police, the Ton-Ton Macoute.

In the past three years some 30,000 Haitians have fled for the U.S. More than 1,000 have reached Florida in the last month alone.

U.S. immigration policy, long criticized for inequities, is scheduled to be changed in mid-May.

The law had not been overhauled since 1952, when the Immigration and Nationality Act was passed. As the law stands now, the U.S. does not recognize as refugees persons who flee non-socialist countries, such as Haiti.

Although this will change when the new law, the Refugee Act of 1980, goes into effect, the past discrepancy has not been lost on Blacks who have seen many White refugees admitted while members of their own race have been denied. Recently, President Carter ordered emergency admission of 3,500 Cubans, predominantly White.

Also, while the new law will make it possible for those fleeing non-socialist countries to enter this country under refugee status, it also will remove the parole authority the President now has. This power allows the President to grant refugee status to 20,000 Haitians already in this country.

U.S. immigration officials two summers ago set up a program aimed at speedy, wholesale deportation of Haitian refugees from South Florida.

Documents made public in U.S. district court in Washington, D.C., recently, suggest that the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) knowingly ignored usual processes and decided to single out the Haitian refugees for deportation.

The illegality of the INS efforts and the denial of due process to the Haitians is a key issue in the trial suit brought by the National Council of Churches and civil rights organizations.

One memo, written by INS Associate Commissioner Charles C. Sava, capsulized the federal policy:

"The best, most practical deterrent to this problem is expulsion from the United States."

In the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., Judge James Lawrence King weighs the arguments for and against the Haitians' current treatment.

Under a class action involving

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13



A crowded boatload of Haitian refugees. The U.S. continues to deny political asylum to some 30,000 Haitians in southern Florida.



SCHOOL BOYCOTT IN S. AFRICA

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - In the biggest uprising in South Africa since the famous 1976 Soweto rebellion, young Black students recently joined a nationwide school boycott by Asians and students of mixed race protesting the interior educational system for non-Whites.

Black student protesters in a Black "township" near Durban were attacked with tear gas by police.

Over 1,200 teachers from the apartheid regime's mulatto (mixed race) school system have threatened a sympathy strike.

A magistrate in the Newlands district near Johannesburg has brought charges against 854 mulatto youth under the Riotous Assemblies Act and other security laws. They were to appear in court May 13.

The month-long boycott by over 100,000 students is also protesting the apartheid system, which gives only Whites the right to vote and hold South African citizenship. The system also legalizes discrimination in jobs, [illegible] and education. [illegible] minority regime spends an estimated $73 a year to educate each Black pupil, $240 on each mulatto pupil and over $800 on each White student.

O.A.U. ENDS ECONOMIC SUMMIT

(Lagos, Nigeria) - Officials agreed at the recent concluding session of the first Organization of African Unity economic summit to create an African common market by the year 2,000, the Nigerian government news agency said. The *Times of London* quoted OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo as saying the first priority would be self-sufficiency in food production, followed by transportation, communications and energy.

FRANCE TO LEAVE CHAD

(Paris, France) - France claims it has begun pulling its remaining troops out of Chad in an operation that is expected to take several weeks, informed sources said. France, the former colonial ruler of Chad, maintained a 1,100-member occupation force on the outskirts of the capital, Ndjamena, where rival forces resumed fighting in March. More than 1,000 people were killed and 3,000 injured in the impoverished African nation.

U.S. ARMS S. AFRICA

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Investigators with the United Nations are charging that the U.S. State Department, the CIA and the Defense Department have conspired with South Africa to smuggle some $50 million worth of weapons—some of them with atomic capabilities—into South Africa. The *New York Post* quotes U.N. investigators as charging that Britain, Belgium, Canada and Israel are also involved in the extensive smuggling plot to circumvent the 1977 U.N. embargo against all arms sales to South Africa.

The *Post* says that investigators have discovered that the arms originate from the 8,000-acre compound of the Space Research Corporation, a company straddling the Vermont-Canada border. The newspaper charges that the South African government purchased a 20 per cent share in this corporation over two years ago.

Investigators with the U.N. Security Council charge that the CIA put South Africa in touch with Space Research. They add that the U.S. State and Defense Departments routinely have been clearing export licenses for "shock tubes" and "steel forgings" with no country of destination mentioned. These tubes and forgings, the investigators assert, are in fact Howitzers, gun barrels and shells being shipped to South Africa via the Caribbean.

The investigators charge that some of the shells sent to South Africa are capable of delivering a two-to-three-kiloton blast. That's said to be the same size as the nuclear explosion detected in the Pacific off South Africa last September.

The *Post* says the arms smuggling scam was run by the South African government under the code-name "Operation Miami."

FREE NAMIBIA AND AZANIA!

CHILEAN-STYLE COUP PLANNED TO TOPPLE MANLEY GOVT.

SECRET U.S. WAR IN JAMAICA

(Washington, D.C.) - The Congressional Black Caucus will probe charges that the National Security Council (NSC) has an ongoing "destabilization plan" designed to topple the current government in Jamaica, writes *California Voice* editor Chauncey Bailey.

Existence of the plan has been confirmed by Council reports leaked to former United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young, and Julian Dixon, a Black congressman from Los Angeles.

According to Young and Dixon, the plan will aim to heighten political unrest and economic instability in Jamaica—and culminate with the ouster of Prime Minister Michael Manley, who is facing stiff opposition in his bid for an unprecedented third term.

General elections in Jamaica are slated for October.

The NSC is at odds with the Manley administration because of Jamaica's recent break with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In addition, ranking U.S. policy makers and senior diplomats feel the current socialist policies in Jamaica hamper foreign investments from the West, according to reports obtained by several Blacks in Congress.

The destabilization plan appears to be taking shape already, sources said. The NSC is encouraging industry and investors to refrain from "supplying assistance, or capital" to the Manley government. Secondly, industrialists are being urged to support the election of Edward P.G. Seaga, who has promised to reinstitute relations with the IMF when he becomes prime minister.

"This appears to be the latest example of the U.S. trying to dictate what is best for the Third World," said a spokesperson for Congressman Ronald Dellums. "We will not tolerate it. Action must be taken before negative results occur."

The serious erosion of relations between the Carter administration and Manley started last August, when the prime minister attacked U.S. policies at the conference of nonaligned nations in Havana. At the summit, Manley defended the presence of Cuban troops in Africa and called for the independence of Puerto Rico. The U.S. embassy in Kingston cabled a recommendation to the State Department that U.S. food aid to Jamaica, totaling about $10 million, be cut off. President Carter approved the food-aid cut, setting in motion a tough new stance against Manley. In December, the island suffered another economic blow, dealt by the IMF, which refused to grant further emergency loans.

The U.S., Canadian and British banks have backed down from their year-long insistence on Jamaican agreement with the IMF as a precondition for the renewal of loans. The victory means that 90 per cent of Jamaica's foreign debt will continue to be "rolled over," thus avoiding any default.

Jamaica is facing its most serious economic crisis since Manley took office in 1972.

The ongoing economic crunch facing the Caribbean island of two million people is rooted in its traditional dependence on the West.

In late March the People's National Party (PNP) broke off negotiations with the IMF, after the lending agency demanded continuing economic austerity and cutbacks as conditions for new loans. The government said it would instead embark on a "people's alternative," or economic reconstruction program, in which the IMF will play no role.

It was an historic and courageous move. But it also left Jamaica with the immediate problem of coming up with enough cash to keep the economy running, the *Guardian* reports.

The cutoff in negotiations also brought into sharp focus the continuing political struggles not only within the PNP, but between the party and the right-wing opposition Jamaica Labor Party. Finance Minister Eric Bell, for example, quickly resigned in protest of the decision to break with the IMF.

MEASURES

Jamaica's new finance minister, Hugh Small, took a number of measures to come up with much-needed economic assistance. He traveled to New York and Washington to try to get international and U.S. bankers to reschedule the country's $1.3 billion external debt. Some $186 million, for example, is due between 1980 and 1985.

Jamaica first signed an interim agreement with the IMF in May, 1971, and since then it has been living under IMF "conditionality" and austerity. It has brought disaster to the Jamaican people. Unemployment has increased to 28 per cent, with underemployment probably as high. Real wages have fallen strikingly.

CUBANS SUPPORT CASTRO

(Havana, Cuba) - Thousands of Cubans gathered in Revolutionary Plaza in the country's largest May Day celebration ever to show support for their government, headed by Premier Fidel Castro. Earlier, in April, over one million Cubans, thundering "Fidel! Fidel! Fidel!" marched down embassy row here to demonstrate support for Castro on the 19th anniversary of the abortive U.S. Bay of Pigs invasion. The latter event commemorated the day in 1961 when Cuba's military repulsed a CIA-backed attempt to overthrow the then two-year-old socialist government here. The protests were also intended to show massive public disapproval of the estimated 10,000 Cubans who are trying to leave the country by entering the Peruvian Embassy. A young Black woman, a third-year medical student at the University of Havana, explained, "We support the position of Cuba regarding what's going on in the Peruvian Embassy. The construction of socialism, as Fidel said, is a completely voluntary act; in this new society there is no room for those who don't want to participate."

167 KILLED IN EL SALVADOR

(San Salvador, El Salvador) - At least 167 people were killed during a recent one-week period as the popular uprising against the pro-Western government of El Salvador continues to mount. Two young members of the leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc were found shot to death and disfigured by the mark of the right-wing Squadron of Death. Both had the letters E.M.—the Spanish initials for the death squad—gouged with a knife into their bare chests. Eight other bodies were found scattered throughout the capital.

U.N. SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS

(United Nations, N.Y.) - The U.S. recently vetoed a Security Council resolution calling for the creation of a Palestinian state. Four West European nations—France, Britain, Norway and Portugal—abstained on the vote. As a result, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the prime mover of the measure, received 10 votes, all from its traditional backers in the Third World and the Council's three socialist members—China, the Soviet Union and East Germany. The central passage in the resolution "affirms that the Palestinian people should be enabled to exercise its inalienable national right of self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state in Palestine." Other passages in the resolution called for guaranteeing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Middle East states; called on Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, and affirmed the right of Palestinian refugees to regain their lost homes or receive compensation. Lebanon and other Arab states had pressed for language strongly condemning Israel and its ally, the Christian militia headed by Maj. Saad Haddad. But Western European members of the Council, notably Norway and Portugal, had sought a formula that would spare the U.S. from having to cast a lone veto.

THIRD WORLD CONDEMNS U.S.

(Hamburg, West Germany) - Representatives of the world's poorest countries criticized the U.S. Congress recently for delaying new funds for three international banks. The criticism was expressed at two separate meetings of members of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, assembled in Hamburg six months before the next general meeting, in Washington. Under agreements made between the U.S. and other members of these agencies, Washington is to contribute 27 per cent of the funds needed for them to make low-interest loans to poor countries. The cost is about $3 billion over three years. The other donors do not have to contribute until the banks have been guaranteed 60 per cent of their funding. Therefore, when the U.S. fails to make its contribution, the agencies have no money to loan. The group of 24 less-developed countries which represent all less-developed countries in the bank and fund also criticized Congress.

A World Bank official said the comments represented an increased effort by the poorer countries to exert greater influence in the bank and fund.

World Scope



Path taken by aborted U.S. commando raid in Iran.

U.S. Planned Khomeini Overthrow

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Aviation Inc., a charter airline in Columbus, Ohio, was quoted as saying that he received a request from Cutler to secure a flight for the former ruler of Iran.

Sundlan, whose fleet of Lear jets is not suitable for such long flights, said he tried several airlines before finding an available plane at Evergreen.

"I got a request from a personal friend that I've known for 25 years," Sundlan said. "The shah's name was never mentioned, though it wasn't hard to put two and two together. It was made very clear to me that this was a private charter and that the government was in no way involved."□

Zimbabwe's U.N. Envoy Details Reconstruction Plans

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

pendent countries in southern Africa. Other trade links have to be developed.

Before the war, we had railroad links between Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Because of the war, however, those links were cut. We are now in the course of reopening those trade routes, so that our goods can come and go through Mozambique instead of depending on South Africa.

Zimbabwe has really been a province of South Africa for decades. Gradually, that has to end. That dependence can end only by coming up with alternative routes to the Indian Ocean via Mozambique. Unfortunately, because of this legacy of colonialism, there are certain things that we cannot cut with South Africa overnight. So some form of economic links have to continue.

We are hostile to apartheid and colonialism in South Africa. We will support our brothers and sisters in South Africa (Azania) and Namibia.

They will, however, be their own liberators. They can be given assistance by other countries, including ours. They can be given medical supplies from people here; food, clothing and guns from elsewhere. Black South Africans, however, will do the actual fighting.

Let me stress that Zimbabwe will not be secure as long as there is a racist South Africa. Namibia also is not yet free. Therefore, the struggle continues.

Out here our friends have to be vigilant, have to be on guard, because if Zimbabwe is attacked by South Africa, we do expect our friends here to go on the streets to condemn those attacks on Zimbabwe, on Zambia, on Angola, on Botswana and Mozambique. So the revolution is not yet over.

People in southern Africa are highly politicized. Our victory was quite an encouragement to the masses there. In Soweto, it was just unbelievable. They were very happy.

The psychological impact was to encourage the people of South Africa and Namibia to realize, "If our brothers and sisters can do it, why can't we?"□

Haitian Refugee Crisis

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5,000 Haitian refugees processed between June 1978 and May 1979, the judge is being asked to find out that their treatment by the INS was arbitrary and unfair. The Haitian contention is that their pleas for political asylum were given perfunctory attention and in more than 99 per cent of the cases brought a form-letter rejection.

The judge does not have the power to give the Haitians political asylum, but he can order their fair treatment and cite evidence of political persecution in Haiti, which could have a major impact on future INS decisions. While the judge hears the evidence, deportations allegedly have been stopped.

Previous witnesses told the judge of orders for the arrest and imprisonment of returned refugees and of seeing documents authorizing the execution of one group sent back from the U.S.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights says human rights violations, including executions and torture, occurred in Haiti from 1971 through December 1979.

The commission, an independent body of the Organization of American States, distributed the report in April. It says there were two periods of human rights violations in Haiti—until 1971 until the present. The first period was characterized by a "complete lack of respect to human rights, to life, to personal integrity, to freedom and to protection of the law.

"In the second period, despite the expressed wishes of President Jean-Claude Duvalier to improve the human rights climate, the facts led us to believe that such intention was not fulfilled."

To criticize the regime in Haiti today is to invite punishment both from the law and from the Macoute. It is an offense, punishable by up to three years' imprisonment, to publish material offensive to the ruling family, Jean-Claude Duvalier and his mother, Simone, who many believe is the real power behind the throne.

PRESS LAW

A new press law forces every journalist, local or foreign, to register with the government, demands copies of all articles three days before publication and decrees that no one can start a newspaper without government approval.

In theory power rests with a Chamber of Deputies but, as one diplomat admitted here, "all power comes down from the Duvalier family. What they say goes. That's how it has always been."

There was a glimpse of light in 1979, when elections were held for the 58-member legislature. The elections momentarily encouraged the belief that the Duvalier family was at last prepared to relax its iron grip.

Opposition parties and independent press and radio outlets sprang up and a public opinion poll—never before known in the land—showed that 80 per cent of the people in the capital were opposed to the regime.

Duvalier restored the Macoute to their former power, re-arming them, telling them to keep their guns handy and calling them "the backbone of the regime."□

Black S. African Leader

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Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, graduating as a lawyer.

Mandela set up a law practice, but quickly became involved in a campaign of protest against the rapidly-growing apartheid laws.

In 1952, after organizing a mass protest, in which thousands of demonstrators were arrested, he was banned for five years. The ban was later renewed for another five years.

"Banning," one of the South African regime's most frequently used methods to silence critics, bars a person from attending public gatherings or from being quoted in the media.

ARRESTED

In 1956, Mandela was arrested along with about 400 other Blacks and Whites and charged with treason. He was discharged four years later at the end of the trial.

He was again arrested in August 1962. By this time, convinced that change could not come to South Africa through peaceful means, he had helped found the *Umkonto we Sizwe* (Spear of the Nation), underground wing of the subsequently outlawed ANC.

He was jailed for five years. After a later trial in 1964, he was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of plotting to overthrow the Pretoria regime.□